



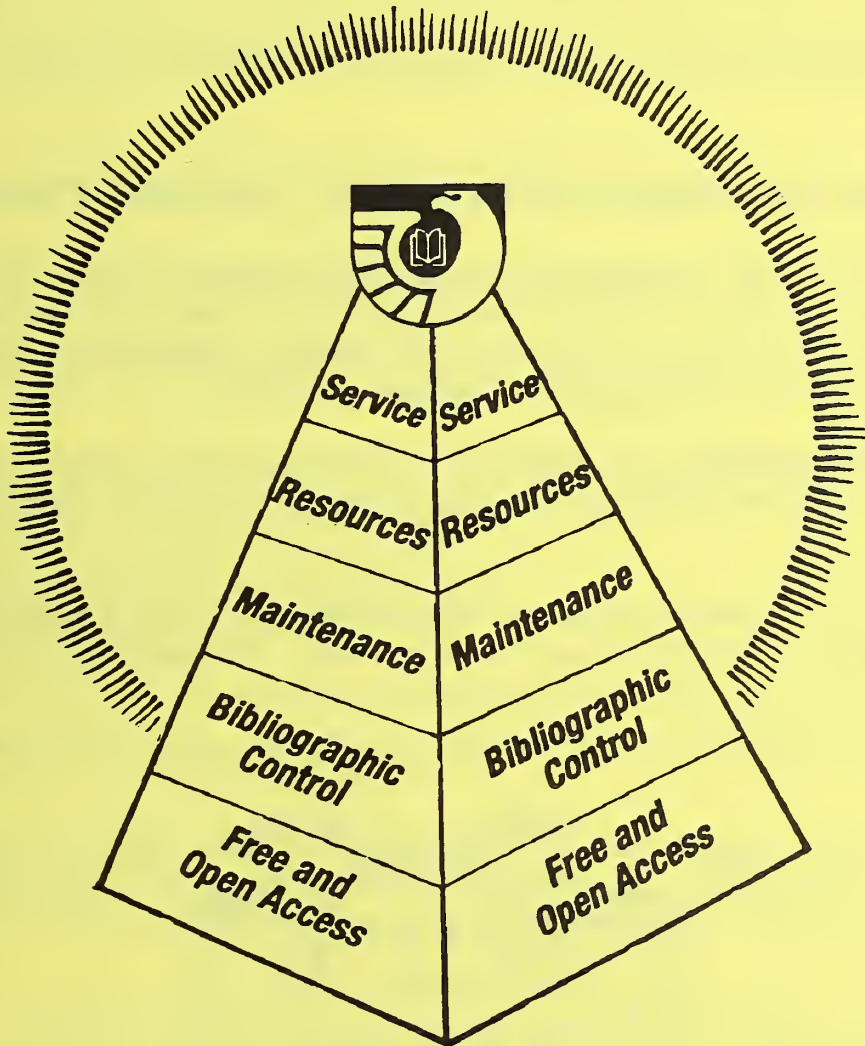
# ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Newsletter of the Federal Depository Library Program

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GP 3.16/3-2:13/11

May 31, 1992



The building blocks of the Federal Depository Library Program have been illustrated in a series of graphics which ends as it began: with a pyramid made up of five essential components of successful depository operations. The Federal Depository Library Program can serve its purpose of providing U.S. Government information for the free use of the public only when these five elements are provided by depository libraries. Free and open access, adequate bibliographic control and maintenance, sufficient resources with which to access the materials, and above all, service to the public at large, are all essential to creating a first-rate depository library system.

## Please Notify GPO When Your Congressional District Changes!

All depository libraries are reminded that it is their responsibility to notify GPO of relevant changes in their Congressional district as a result of Congressional re-districting. **A change in the district will not affect depository status.** Libraries with applications pending should check with the Designation Program Specialist at (202) 512-1109.

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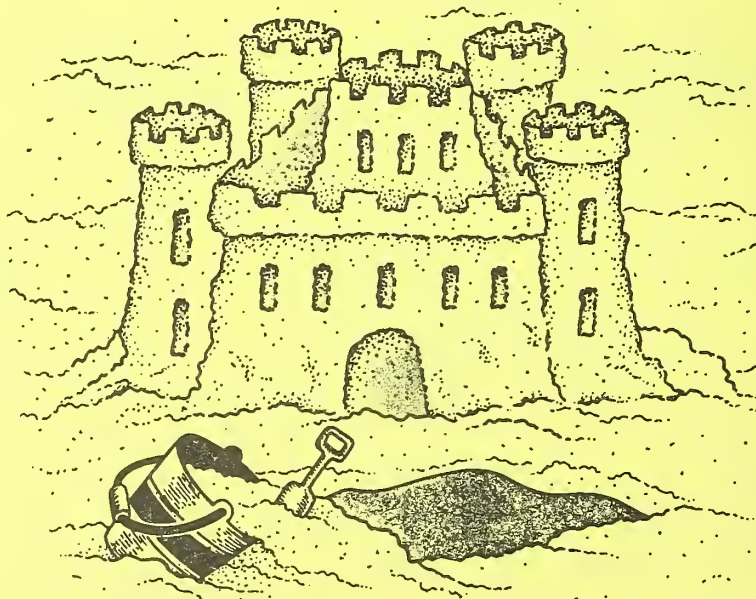
## Revised Instructions to Depository Libraries Distributed

The new edition of the **Instructions to Depository Libraries**, revised April 1992, was distributed on shipping list 92-0260-P dated May 8, 1992. Distribution was made to all depository libraries under item number 0556-C. This new edition supersedes the previous edition and its updates, which should be discarded.

A revised **Superseded List** is being prepared for release this summer. This list will be issued as a separate publication, replacing Appendix C of the previous edition of the **Instructions**.

A revision of the **Federal Depository Library Manual**, prepared by the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer, is also underway. Publication is expected later this year.

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Detail of cover illustration, Consumer Information Catalog, Summer 1992, U.S. General Services Administration.  
GS 11.9:992/2

# Summary, Spring Meeting Depository Library Council

U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, DC - April 28, 1992

Depository Library Council members in attendance: Janet Fisher, Chair, Gary Cornwell, Chair-Elect, Susan Tulis, Acting Secretary, Chris Kitchens, Teresa Marquez, B.J. Swartz, Sandy Morton, Robert Oakley, Mark Vonderhaar, Miriam Drake, Beth Duston, Kay Schlueter, John Weiner.

GPO Staff in attendance: Robert Houk, Wayne Kelley, Judy Russell.

## Highlights of Depository Library Council Discussions

- Internet is available now; GPO could begin taking some steps on it, by utilizing the interactive mail capability or distribute some small files.
- Categories or levels for experimentation of databases on the Internet would be:
  - 1) distribution of data files (text and numeric)
  - 2) remote access to data stored at GPO
  - 3) going through GPO to somewhere else
  - 4) something applicable to K-12
- Grant program to put together an intensive and extensive training program, minimum of four days, with hands on experience, provide funding so one-two people from each state could attend.
- Compile 25-30 case studies to highlight who our users are as a way of documenting our value and the value of the program. Case studies should highlight different types of users as well as different types of information.

Robert W. Houk, Public Printer, began the meeting by welcoming everyone to GPO and noting that this marks the second meeting of the Council in its revitalized form. In his view, last fall's meeting was very productive and successful and he looked forward to similar results from this meeting. Mr. Houk commented on the success of the 1992 Federal Depository Conference, held April 5-10, 1992. The popularity of this event, with over 430 participants, exceeded GPO's most optimistic expectations. The theme of the conference was "Depository Public Service in the 1990's". In addition to remarks by GPO officials, fourteen speakers from other federal agencies, the depository community and academia addressed different aspects of providing depository library service to the public. All emphasized the rapidly changing nature of that service in light of the new electronic media. Mr. Houk added that GPO's efforts to increase GPO participation at national library association meetings is continuing, as is their participation at regional,



state and local groups.

Mr. Houk announced the 1992 Depository Library Council appointees, and then highlighted some items from the soon to be published 1991 GPO Annual Report. In 1991, GPO alone distributed over 27 million copies of 57,700 titles to depository libraries. Added to that were 549,000 maps and 1.8 million DOE microfiche distributed under interagency agreements. Total for 1991 was 29.6 million copies.

Despite the increased workload, claims for items distributed in paper decreased by 6 1/2%, while claims for microfiche items decreased by over 18%. As a percentage of the overall copies distributed, the number of claims indicates that GPO had a 99.7% accuracy rate for depository distribution.

In 1991, GPO distributed 18.9 million copies of 47,900 titles in microfiche, an increase over the 1990 figures of 16 million copies of 43,000 titles. In terms of electronic format, GPO distributed 116 CDs in 1991, compared to 5 in 1990, as well as more than 50 floppy disks in 1991.

*Public service and cooperation between GPO, the agencies, the libraries and getting this information to the user public was the overall theme of Council's preparations.*

Electronic formats are now a regular feature of the depository program, and are rapidly becoming as common as paper or microfiche. The key focus of the Spring 1992 Council meeting was to continue this progress and extend it to on-line electronic service format, an area that still requires exploration and discussion. GPO has made progress with on-line formats to date, but the potential for GPO involvement in Internet, with NREN and with other advanced system concepts such as SEND must be exploited to the fullest. There is too much at stake in terms of cost effectiveness, full access to information and user friendly applications for these alternatives to be ignored.

Mr. Houk explained that as a result of the Council discussions, he is not looking for a set of recommendations, or even a consensus on the issues, although that possibility won't be discouraged. Rather, he is looking for expert advice, on policy options, the cost and benefits of different courses of action that can be pursued to improve public access to government information in depository collections.

Wayne Kelley, Superintendent of Documents, noted that Council is still refining the way it makes presentations, (i.e white papers versus outlines), until we come up with what seems the best possible way to get a diversity of opinions to Bob Houk. Wayne talked of his intentions to work with each Council member and to stay in touch individually. He also intends to supply us with more interim information and asked that we think about what types of information we need to know to understand the program and to offer our best advice.

Gary Cornwell, Chair-Elect, served as the facilitator for this meeting, making sure the key points of each of the five detailed outlines got covered during this discussion of GPO's Electronic Future. Public service and cooperation between GPO, the agencies, the libraries and getting this information to the user public was the overall theme of Council's preparations. The ultimate goal in advising GPO on ways to proceed in an

electronic future is to get this information to the user public, not just into the libraries where it can be warehoused and stored.

*The mechanism of distribution is one that generates a lot of debate and very little agreement.*

## Topic 1 - Structure of GPO Interface and Its Implications

The mechanism of distribution is one that generates a lot of debate and very little agreement. There are a number of mechanisms that the depository program might use for on-line distribution, such as the bulletin board system which is already in place. This system provides dial-in access, but probably won't provide automatic distribution to 1400 libraries. The next level would be automatic distribution and there are two existing mechanisms - Internet and satellite. There are advantages and disadvantages with both of them. Internet is available, here and now, and GPO could be on and distributing over the Internet in very short order. Satellite is further down the road, appears to have the capability to reach more people simultaneously, but has some significant attendant costs associated with it, both for the libraries and for GPO.

An estimate of the costs associated with satellite transmission was approximately \$5-6,000 for a computer work station, radio device, antenna, and the necessary interface. Other costs apply equally to satellite or Internet transmission for the software needed to manage and manipulate large quantities of data. Some estimates for this software have been in excess of \$50,000.

Mr. William Hohns, Deputy Public Printer, had previously stated that GPO was committed to providing the necessary software that it would take to both manipulate the data and access it in a user friendly format. There was a clarification that this was Mr. Hohns' concept, not a commitment from GPO. The Tactical Planning Teams will consider a variety of delivery mechanisms and their technical implications.

A note of caution was mentioned in regard to satellite transmission. Such transmission is a one-time shot in terms of dissemination and receipt. Therefore you have to make sure your system is very, very reliable and that doesn't come cheaply. It is also conceivable that higher transmission rates than are currently available might be needed to make satellite transmission worthwhile. Satellite does offer the ability to transmit from one point to many receive sites, as opposed to the sequential distribution that is available over LAN lines.

In calculating how long it would take to transmit a typical Federal Register issue over the Internet to 1400 libraries, an estimate of 84 hours was arrived at. Assuming this figure is right, it was suggested that GPO would probably either want to use broadcast technique or some kind of tree mechanism where you could get some kind of multiplier effect (e.g. GPO transmits to 15-17 libraries in the first hour, and then each library



redistributes to other libraries in the next hour). Transmission of large quantities of data such as the Federal Register or Congressional Record will have to be worked out.

*Demands on the librarians are going to be even greater because we will have to look at a greater diversity of services.*

It should also be noted that this does not necessarily mean we have to have regional electronic depository libraries. Participants in the process, either libraries or remote stations that are set up, would have to take a greater responsibility for

this redissemination. If they are part of this distribution chain, would the extra equipment or support be provided by the local institution or the larger infrastructure?

Even if the transmission capabilities increase in the coming years, there is still the problem in managing the information on each end. Sophisticated equipment will be needed to both transmit and receive at these high speeds. It was suggested that GPO look at Vertical Blanking Intervals (VBIs), the television equivalent of FM sideband, as another way of moving the data out. It is clear we still have a long way to go and a lot to learn, but the building blocks have to be put in place and that is what is starting to happen.

There is an assumption that we have to have this information in a physical tangible format in our libraries. If the information is available in other ways, we may be content to have those less used items reside in a computer somewhere and call them up as needed. We would not have to physically store and manage the information; resources would be saved all around, but the information would still be available to our users.

A number of questions of costs to the libraries came up. For example, who pays to produce the paper copies of all this electronically transmitted information? Would the information still be free to libraries if it resides on a computer at GPO?

If the end user can go directly to an agency or GPO to access the data, what becomes of the role of librarian? Who is responsible for archiving the data? If we start to think of acquiring data "just in time" instead of "just in case", people will have more choices as to how they acquire the information. Some will go to the library and need the facilitation of the library, some will go to agencies, some will go to GPO - it all depends upon their needs and sophistication. Demands on the librarians are going to be even greater because we will have to look at a greater diversity of services. Educating the consumers that they have more choices or alternatives to the print format will be needed.

The costs to the library to be a "super" regional or an "electronic" regional will not be known until a small scale pilot project is undertaken. Such a test would require many definitions of what is expected from such a regional to get accurate cost figures.

What is the public policy in regard to costs and who pays? The public policy of free distribution of information to libraries has facilitated access to the information by the general public. If the general public can now dial in directly to a database, that is somehow different. Would we want to say that any member of the public can dial into any federal database at any time for free? That seems unlikely to happen. Libraries will

continue to play a vital role as the information intermediary, both guiding users to the information and helping them get access to it.

The Department of Energy has a bulletin board which people access by dialing up. What would be the advantage to having GPO provide a gateway to the DOE database? Would the cost of providing such a gateway be more than the sum total of the telecommunications costs to all the users who want to get into the DOE database?

There was some concern that we have resistance in the depository community to pay for phone calls to such systems as the GPO Bulletin Board. How are we going to get libraries to surmount the costs associated with getting on the Internet?

The problem with phone costs is that you are paying per transaction, which is an unfixed, unknown cost that can mount up. With Internet, you pay the fixed cost of the "pipe". Once you have the pipe, you can have as many transactions as you want. It is easier for institutions to do budget planning with fixed costs and there is less temptation to pass transaction costs on to users. But is Internet going to stay a fixed cost as traffic on it grows?

The reality is that Internet is available here and now and GPO could begin taking some steps on it, getting involved sooner rather than later. GPO could get on and begin utilizing the interactive mail capability or distribute some small files. The fact that not everyone is able to access the Internet should not cause GPO to avoid getting on and experimenting with it.

## **Topic 2 - Types and Specific Databases for Loading on the Internet**

Council originally was quite specific about which databases should be loaded onto the Internet, but more basic questions need to be answered before locking in on a specific database. Further discussions moved into what criteria one should establish for choosing databases. It might be helpful to analyze the constituencies and make some database choices on the basis of what audiences the agencies, GPO, and the library community are trying to reach through these new electronic connections. A first step might be to set up experiments or pilot projects with a view towards pragmatism, that is, do an experiment that would be successful, but would also teach the participants something about the problems of creating these linkages. Any experiment has to take into account the questions GPO wants to ask, as well as the answers they are looking for. The choice of a database also has to be made on what kind of data (numeric, text) are being transmitted, where the data are resident (bulletin board, cd), are retention, downloading and archiving being done. Do you want a database that is permanent or one that is refreshed?

Testing is very important, but you have to be aware of what you are testing. The Congressional Record CD-ROM was a product that could be tested, but what we needed to test was the concept. It may be necessary to invent a product to test the concept. GPO may need to do some testing to get over the learning curve. With such preliminary testing, it would be necessary to let the depository community know that such tests aren't definitive, that they are not a commitment to deliver a product to them, but rather a way



to get feedback so GPO can then construct a test. Maybe by getting on the Internet and dabbling in a few things, GPO can get over the learning curve. One suggestion is that GPO should explore more vigorously administrative information through the GPO Bulletin Board.

Some policy questions that need to be addressed - are we going to go with first and only dissemination of information or will GPO provide 2nd, 3rd, or 4th dissemination of that information? There is a finite amount of money and how do you want to allocate it? Is it more important to get the paper and electronic versions of a title, or just the electronic? Is a second dissemination of a title more important to you than getting a first dissemination of another document? Suppose the Federal Register was available on a bulletin board. It costs about \$340 per year to send to depositories in paper. If you chose to forego the paper format, then GPO could reallocate the \$340 to you for free access on the bulletin board. But once you reach \$341, you will have to use your own money.

In addition to testing administrative materials on a database, some other categories or levels for experimentation would be:

- 1) distribution of data files (text, maybe even numeric), testing both how we do it at the sending end and what happens at the receiving end. If we are receiving 2-5 megabytes of data per day, what does that do to the library?
- 2) remote access to data stored at GPO. This would require GPO to build and maintain a database, maintain a sufficient number of ports, develop some front end software for access to that data. Some possible candidates for testing would be Toxic Release Inventory and the FIND system.
- 3) going through GPO to somewhere else, so the data isn't resident at GPO.
- 4) something applicable to K-12. What do they want, how do they use it, etc.

It is also important to not forget the issue of retention and archiving. If the data isn't going to reside in our libraries, how long is it going to reside where it is? If not forever, then for how long, which raises the question of our archival responsibilities to the nation.

### **Topic 3 - Benefits**

This topic concerns who benefits, who doesn't benefit and how can we get to those who don't benefit. Council started with a list of who the end users are. As with any such list, someone is excluded. Council also noted that not all users are on the Internet, nor have the latest technology. Whose job is it to publicize? The depository libraries or GPO?

Since 1978 GPO Sales has had a mandate to recover costs. What are the implications for the sales program with electronic transmission? With paper dissemination, if a person wanted to see a publication they could go to their local



depository library. If they want to own the publication, they went to GPO Sales to purchase it. With electronic it may be possible for the person to download from a depository library, thereby bypassing the Sales program. How is GPO to maintain the Sales program? If a business uses more and more of the access hours available to a depository library for electronic transmission, does this become a government subsidy to the business as opposed to access to information?

*It is important for users to let their Congressmen know the value of the depository library program.*

GPO cannot ignore providing information electronically, regardless of their budget. Some suggestions for dealing with this - provide two passwords for each library, only have "x" number of ports for depository access, once the line is busy, the patron has the option of waiting or call on the other phone line and pay.

Much of the discussion talked around the issue of restructuring. Some libraries are going to have to help others. Bill Hohns had made a suggestion that maybe there could be a paper summary of what was available electronically, distributed to everyone. If the entire document was needed, it would be available from the "electronic" or "super" regional. This is sort of a merger of the "just in case, just in time" scenario. But who is going to produce this paper summary? It is the people in the rural area who can't dial up that the depository library program is so important - to provide that access. Remember though, that agencies are producing most of this data. They need to be reminded about the population that is being under served. Whose job is it to remind the agencies?

It is important for users to let their Congressmen know the value of the depository library program. But if people don't know that the information is available to them and they are not being served, they aren't going to contact their Congressmen. Librarians tend to serve as user surrogates, since many users don't come forward. The unfortunate result is that sometimes the librarians come across looking like they want it in effect for themselves.

#### **Topic 4 - Technical Support**

This topic deals with the last link of the transmission of the data to the user. Currently, there is a lot of frustration out there. Libraries are happy to get the information, but are having trouble accessing it and many feel they are recreating the wheel. It is taking librarians many hours before they feel comfortable with a product so they can move on to the next step, that of marketing the product to the public.

Council concentrated on three areas in this topic: hardware/software, human resources and training/education. In terms of hardware, it is changing so rapidly that even the most sophisticated librarians may need help. We are all aware of the need for standardization and interfaces. In terms of human resources there needs to be some

connection between GPO or the agency back to the depositories. Training and education may be the most important link since it has the most potential for bringing a lot of players together to make the information the most useful. Training and education should not be limited to just GPO's role in this area.

*Education and training is needed for many libraries so they will have a successful and not a frustrating experience and thereby take the final step in getting the information out to the user community.*

Teresa Marquez outlined a program that has taken place in New Mexico, where they traveled around the state to do training for CD-ROM products. In this way, they were able to reach the smallest libraries who haven't been able to attend any meetings. Her institution absorbed the costs for providing this program, so there are no cost figures available.

Education and training is needed for many libraries so they will have a successful and not a frustrating experience and thereby take the final step in getting the information out to the user community.

Maybe a video could be done for those people who can't travel or attend meetings. Maybe experts could be located around the country to help others. One suggestion was to have the GPO inspectors provide this training/education.

Another suggestion was obtaining a grant to put together a very intensive and extensive training program, a minimum of 4 days, with hands on experience. Such training would be very expensive and there is also the question of who pays for librarians to travel to this training program. Maybe a public-private partnership with a major foundation providing funding for a planning grant to look at the feasibility and design of such a program could be undertaken. And then later providing funding so 1-2 people from each state could attend.

Other suggestions for training opportunities - do something in conjunction with the Federal Depository Conference. Clearly not as extensive as a four day program, but you could do bits and pieces over time. Another suggestion was to get the agency to include sample searches on their products as to what the product can do.

The bottom line is that technical support is essential on a number of different fronts.



## Topic 5 - Risk Assessment

It was assumed that most of the people attending this meeting are all for GPO moving ahead with electronic dissemination. But there are risks associated with this and it is not a universally supported concept. Some risks are: ability of libraries to use the information, inability to download or archive the data, legislative proposals such as NREN which has a certain amount of vagueness as to how it may apply to GPO, and opposition from those who do not support this idea.

There is lacking any demonstration of cost savings accruing with electronic publishing. One philosophy is that GPO should only disseminate electronically if it shows a cost savings. How should we answer the question that we're creating an electronic elite? Or does that matter? We have gotten letters from people saying you are leaving us out. What is the answer to that?

In this time of close scrutiny of every government dollar appropriated, it may be difficult to explain money going to pay for a service that benefits a narrow segment of the population. It may not be enough to say that there is a good public policy reason for disseminating the information, although we see access to government information as a social good by keeping the public information on the work of the government, on public policy issues, the accountability of the government, etc. What is the dollar value of the service we are getting? It is harder to ask for more dollars or even sustain dollars unless we can come back with very tangible benefits. Libraries and GPO have the responsibility to work on positioning the program and increasing its visibility to Congress and the agencies who are inputs, and to the users who are the recipients of the outputs and to broaden the constituencies who support it. Documentation is needed to be able to say why we aren't supporting an information elite and wasting money.

How do we define those users? Each library has its own set of identified users. How do we take that into account and communicate that information? Suggestion was made that we do 25-30 solid case studies as a way of justifying our existence, and budget requests, as a way of documenting our value and the value of the program. For example, community planners are clearly users of the depository program, and the TRI information has caused communities to clean up.

If we were to design a depository library program right now it probably wouldn't look like it does now. Question was raised that if we did have a new system to design would we in fact limit the service provided or the value provided to dissemination of documents.

Mr. Kelley mentioned that the only truly equitable program is one where the actual value is transferred to be disposed of by the consumer. Would it make sense to have further appropriations include allocations perhaps in terms of selection with specific products for support in depository libraries; one corollary would be that you could spend the money any way you wanted and yes, some would go to support non-GPO products having to do with government documents. This may also help GPO Sales program not having any recourse to serve needs now served by duplication and other means within the depository program. In fact the user may be better served.

Information Industry Association (IIA) has a proposal that the federal government would appropriate \$100 million to depository libraries, who would then be able to spend it how they see fit, either from GPO or someone else. May be another risk if this comes to fruition.

It is clear that GPO is a low cost distributor. They get the most bang for the buck. Libraries could never buy all the materials they get through the depository program for the amount of money spent per library by GPO. Low cost distribution may make it unfeasible for dual or triplicate distribution. One advantage of such a passive system such as the depository library program, is that the cost of acquisitions is very low.

There has been some concern that the libraries do not economize in their item selections. If libraries only selected those things where there was a high probability of use, the resources saved could go towards providing more alternative variations of high use items. Obviously with the diversity of our populations we will always have a balancing act. What is the ultimate best optimization of those dollars? GPO has broad enabling legislation, but a very finite pool of money with which to implement.

*Libraries could never buy all the materials they get through the depository program for the amount of money spent per library by GPO.*

All of us want the optimal dissemination, and that is a system of tradeoffs. If libraries could get to the information as needed, say on-demand, they might be willing to select less, thereby freeing up more resources. Within the constraints of the law, we need to look at all these things, stop thinking of them as sacred cows, and be open to change. Where we run into legal constraints, do we have a better way and if so, is that something we should propose a legislative change for?

Is GPO going to face any opposition by putting something up on Internet? Possibly, it all depends upon what they put up. Private sector would like to see observed the idea that agencies are authors of their databases and GPO doesn't go about manipulating data or develop unofficial versions of things. The GPO Vision statement alluded to combining files from different agencies. If there is secondary distribution by an agency, maybe there should be more cooperation on the part of the private sector, perhaps even in terms of funding support.

### Observer Comments

- interested in Wayne Kelley's question of creating an information elite. Referring back to the NREN bill, Gore had in mind that we would be creating an information rich, by broadening access, not limiting it, but there is not much on the list of databases that is applicable to K-12.
- pleased to hear the prototype discussions going on. Concerned that Council feels a need to solve these problems before continuing on. We need to take some steps now, however we are going to use prototypes until the whole information structure



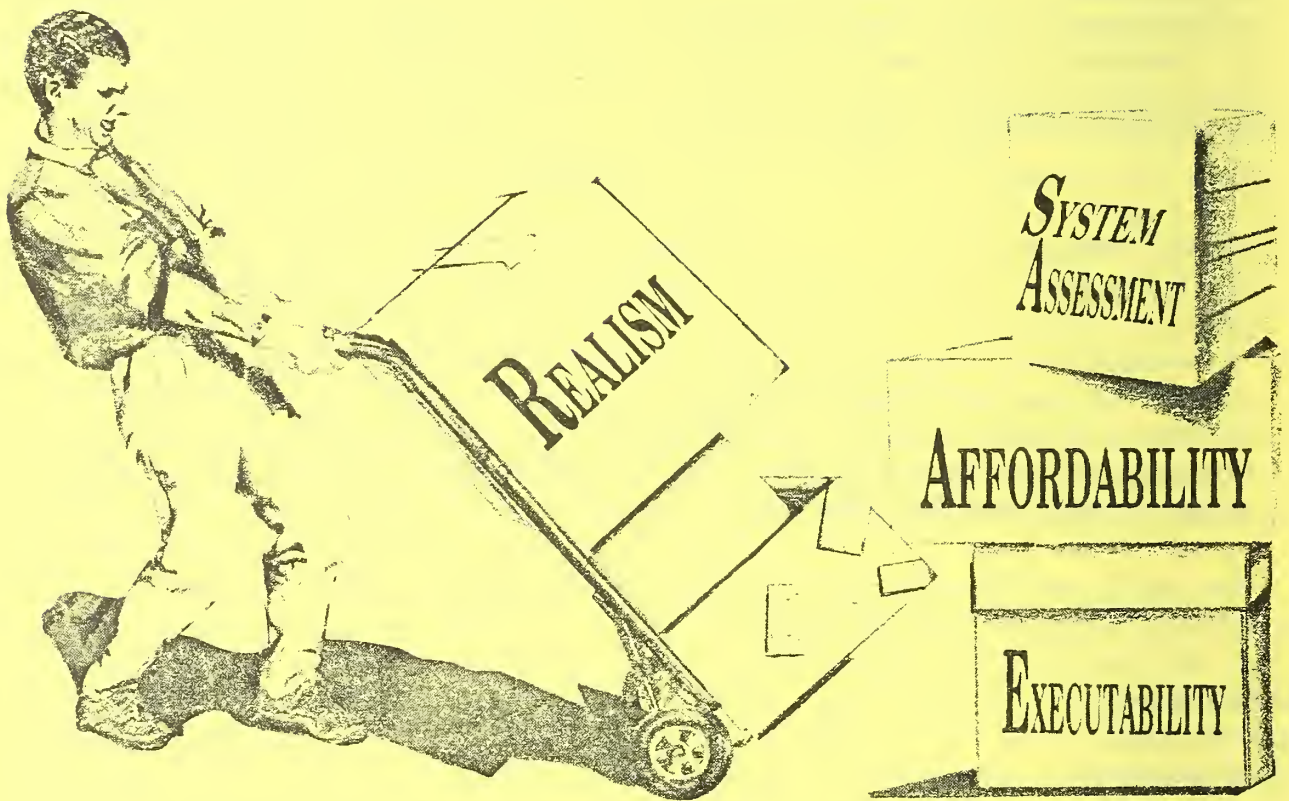
shapes out. Other concern is the librarian as software substitute. We keep saying we need more training, but if there was adequate software it may cut down on some of the training needs.

- need to keep in mind who the people who set up this program think the users are, why are they voting for the program, what are they expecting from the program. Also have to keep in mind that the depository program is a voluntary program. No library was told they would be in the program. Makes it hard when you set requirements for people who volunteer. As far as the costs for the program go, this is a jointly funded program; not all the funding comes out of the legislative branch appropriations. Suggestion was made that publishing committees be established that would have GPO, depository librarian, agency publisher, perhaps somebody from Congress, and a user on them to work with each agency to look at the life cycle of the information in that program, and to look at all the formats it is being published in. Ultimately the committee would come up with a plan that would then go out to every depository library and user group, asking what do you think of this plan, what would you be willing to take, in what format, and for what reason, then you might make some progress. These would get the publisher working with the users.
- need to think about what should be done with the structure of the system to move into the future; what interim measures can be taken so we can deal with the problems facing us now. Suggested the need for a traveling techie to help with some of the training/education needs. Pleased that GPO is taking an aggressive and positive approach in talking with the agencies about the depository library program and how it can be a benefit to them. Suggested that when you visit your Congressmen, give them a directory of the depository libraries in their state, as well as library hours and phone numbers.

The spring meeting ended with a brief discussion of the just released proposed revision of OMB Circular A-130.

Submitted by:  
Susan E. Tulis  
Acting Secretary





Cover illustration from Program Manager, Journal of the Defense Systems Management College, Jan.-Feb. 1992. D 1.60:21/1



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(As of May 11, 1992)

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## Printing of the Bound Congressional Record for Distribution to 62 Libraries

Congress permitted "the restoration of paper format of the bound Congressional Record for regional depository libraries and for selected major depository libraries in States that do not have regional depositories" in GPO's 1991 appropriations. The list of those 62 libraries designated to receive the bound Congressional Record in paper from 1985 and forward appears below. The few listed libraries which are not designated regional depository libraries are in effect the "regional" in their state for this title and must retain the volumes in perpetuity.

Beginning with volume 135 (1989), these 62 libraries will receive the bound volumes as they are printed. Volumes 2-6 of 1985 have been shipped recently. A contract for reprinting the years 1985-1988 (volumes 131-134) in their entirety and part 1 of 1989 has been awarded recently. Completion of reprinting and subsequent distribution to the 62 libraries will take up to one year.

A new item number, **0993-A-01**, has been established **only for regional libraries** and for one selected depository library in each state without a regional depository to facilitate distribution of the bound Congressional Record from 1985 and forward. Item number 0993-D has been discontinued as no products have ever been shipped using this item number.

Contract specifications to reprint volume 129 (1983) parts 1-16 and 18 and volume 130 (1984) parts 1-21 of the bound Congressional Record are being written. Once the contract is awarded, reprinting and distribution will take up to one year. The years 1983 and 1984 will be distributed under item number 0993. As announced in previous articles in Administrative Notes and in previous instructions accompanying the annual Item Selection Update Cycle, only those libraries which selected item number 0993 as of October 1, 1988 will receive the Record.

Congress Session	Vol.	Year	Distribution Accomplished/Planned	Status	Funding/ Authorization
98/1st	129	1983	Dual format - paper or fiche; 560 selected paper; 850 fiche; MF conversion partially accomplished	Index: to be released for printing in summer 92; LPS initiated reprint requisition; contract not awarded yet; other parts at MF contractor or awaiting distribution	Paper & micro-fiche funding authorized; JCP prohibition on fiche lifted
98/2nd	130	1984	Dual format - paper or fiche; 560 selected paper; 850 fiche; MF conversion partially accomplished	Index: to be released for printing in fall 92; LPS initiated reprint requisition; contract not awarded yet; other parts at MF contractor or awaiting distribution	Paper & micro-fiche funding authorized; JCP prohibition on fiche lifted
99/1st	131	1985	CD-ROM PiLot Project; Ban on microfiche; Paper for regionals and one library in states without a regional	Paper reprint contract awarded. Will take 1 yr. to complete. CD-ROM shipped in 11/90; index shipped; some parts still available from GPO Sales	Paper funding for regionals authorized ; JCP ban on microfiche
99/2nd	132	1986	Ban on microfiche; Paper for regionals and one library in states without a regional; no CD-ROM decision	Paper reprint contract awarded; Will take 1 yr. to complete; index shipped; some parts available from GPO Sales	Paper funding for regionals authorized ; JCP ban on microfiche
100/1st	133	1987	Ban on microfiche; Paper for regionals and one library in states without a regional; no CD-ROM decision	Index: to be released for printing in winter 92; Paper reprint contract awarded; index shipped; some parts available from GPO Sales	Paper funding for regionals authorized ; JCP ban on microfiche
101/1st	135	1989	Ban on microfiche; Paper for regionals and one library in states without a regional; no CD-ROM decision	Regionals will receive parts as printed; will be available from GPO Sales	Paper funding for regionals authorized ; JCP ban on microfiche
101/2nd	136	1990	Ban on microfiche; Paper for regionals and one library in states without a regional; no CD-ROM decision	Regionals will receive parts as printed; will be available from GPO Sales	Paper funding for regionals authorized ; JCP ban on microfiche
102/1st	137	1991	Ban on microfiche; Paper for regionals and one library in states without a regional; no CD-ROM decision	Regionals will receive parts as printed; will be available from GPO Sales	Paper funding for regionals authorized ; JCP ban on microfiche



Congress Session	Vol.	Year	Distribution Accomplished/Planned	Status	Funding/ Authorization
102/2nd	138	1992	Ban on microfiche; Paper for regionals and one library in states without a regional; no CD-ROM decision	Regionals will receive parts as printed; will be available from GPO Sales	Paper funding for regionals authorized ; JCP ban on microfiche
103/1st	139	1993	Paper for regionals and one library in states without a regional; no CD-ROM decision	Regionals will receive parts as printed; will be available from GPO Sales	Funding requested for paper for regionals

### Libraries Receiving Bound Congressional Record (1985 and Forward)

#### ALABAMA

##### #0008B

Government Information  
Auburn University at Montgomery  
Library  
7300 University Drive  
Montgomery, AL 36117-3596

##### #0012

Government Documents  
Drawer S  
University of Alabama Libraries  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-9784

#### ALASKA

##### #0019

Documents Dept.  
University of Alaska-  
Anchorage Library  
3211 Providence Ave.  
Anchorage, AK 99508

#### ARIZONA

##### #0022

Documents Dept  
Dept. of Library, Archives and Public  
Records  
State Capitol 3rd Floor  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

#### ARKANSAS

##### #0036B

Documents Service  
Arkansas State Library  
One Capitol Mall  
Little Rock, AR 72201

#### CALIFORNIA

##### #0040

Government Publications Section  
California State Library  
P.O. Box 942837  
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

## **COLORADO**

### **#0069**

Government Publications University of  
Colorado at Boulder Library  
Campus Box 184  
Boulder, CO 80309-0184

### **#0071**

Govt. Publications Dept.  
Denver Public Library  
1357 Broadway  
Denver, CO 80203

## **CONNECTICUT**

### **#0075**

Federal Documents  
Connecticut State Library  
231 Capitol Avenue  
Hartford, CT 06106

## **DELAWARE**

### **#0087**

Documents Dept.  
University of Delaware Library  
Newark, DE 19717

## **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

### **#0095B**

Serials & Govt. Publications Division  
Library of Congress  
Madison Bldg. Room 133  
Washington, DC 20540

### **#0100A**

Government Documents  
Georgetown University Library  
37th and O Sts., NW  
P.O. Box 37445  
Washington, DC 20057

## **FLORIDA**

### **#0103**

Documents Dept.  
Library West  
University of Florida Libraries  
Gainesville, FL 32611

## **GEORGIA**

### **#0114**

Government Documents Dept.  
University of Georgia Libraries  
Athens, GA 30602

## **HAWAII**

### **#0129**

Government Documents  
Maps and Microforms  
Hamilton Library  
University of Hawaii  
2550 The Mall  
Honolulu, HI 96822

## **IDAHO**

### **#0135**

Documents Section  
University of Idaho Libraries  
Moscow, ID 83843

## **ILLINOIS**

### **#0140**

Federal Documents  
Illinois State Library  
300 South Second Street  
Springfield, IL 62701-1796

## **INDIANA**

### **#170**

Serials and Documents  
Indiana State Library  
140 North Senate Avenue  
Indianapolis, IN 46204



**IOWA****#0189A**

Government Publications Dept.  
University of Iowa Libraries  
Iowa City, IA 52242

**KANSAS****#0199**

Government Documents & Maps  
University of Kansas  
6001 Malott Hall  
Lawrence, KS 66045-2800

**KENTUCKY****#0208**

Government Publications/Maps  
University of Kentucky Libraries  
Lexington, KY 40506-0039

**LOUISIANA****#0222**

Business Administration &  
Government Documents  
Middleton Library  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

**#0230**

Documents Dept.  
Prescott Memorial Library  
Louisiana Tech University  
Ruston, LA 71272-0046

**MAINE****#0235**

Government Documents  
Raymond Folger Library  
University of Maine  
Orono, ME 04469-0139

**MARYLAND****#0242**

Documents/Maps Room  
Hornbake Library  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742

**MASSACHUSETTS****#0268A**

Government Documents  
Boston Public Library  
666 Boylston Street  
Boston, MA 02117

**MICHIGAN****#275**

Documents Dept.  
Detroit Public Library  
5201 Woodward Ave.  
Detroit, MI 48202

**#273**

Documents Dept.  
Library of Michigan  
713 West Allegan St.  
P.O. Box 30007  
Lansing, MI 48909

**MINNESOTA****#295**

Documents Dept.  
409 Wilson Library  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, MN 55455

**MISSISSIPPI****#312**

Documents Dept.  
University of Mississippi  
Library  
University, MS 38677

## MISSOURI

### #0321

Ellis Library-Government Documents  
University of Missouri at Columbia  
Columbia, MO 65201

## MONTANA

### #0341

Documents Dept.  
Mansfield Library  
University of Montana  
Missoula, MT 59812-1195

## NEBRASKA

### #0345

Federal Documents  
Love Library  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
Lincoln, NE 68588-0410

## NEVADA

### #0353

Government Publications University of  
Nevada Library  
Reno, NV 89557-0044

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### #362

Documents Dept.  
Baker Library  
Dartmouth College  
Hanover, NH 03755

## NEW JERSEY

### #0376

U.S. Documents Division  
Newark Public Library  
5 Washington Street  
Newark, NJ 07101-0630

## NEW MEXICO

### #0383

Government Publications  
and Maps Dept.  
General Library  
University of New Mexico  
Albuquerque, NM 87131-1466

### #0386

Documents Dept.  
New Mexico State Library  
325 Don Gaspar Avenue  
Santa Fe, NM 87503

## NEW YORK

### #0387

Documents Control  
New York State Library  
Cultural Education Center  
Empire State Plaza  
Albany, NY 12230

## NORTH CAROLINA

### #0447

BA/SS Dept.-Documents  
CB #3912, Davis Library  
University of North Carolina at Chapel  
Hill  
Chapel Hill, NC 27599

## NORTH DAKOTA

### #0456

Documents Dept.  
Chester Fritz Library  
University of North Dakota  
Grand Forks, ND 58202

## OHIO

### #0460

Documents Section  
State Library of Ohio  
65 South Front Street  
Columbus, OH 43266-0334



**OKLAHOMA****#0487**

Government Documents Division  
Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries  
200 Northeast 18th Street  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-3298

**#0488**

Documents Dept.  
Oklahoma State University  
Low Library  
Stillwater, OK 74078

**OREGON****#0506A**

Documents Dept.  
Millar Library  
Portland State University  
P.O. Box 1151  
Portland, OR 97207

**PENNSYLVANIA****#0508**

Government Publications  
State Library of Pennsylvania  
Box 1601  
Harrisburg, PA 17105

**PUERTO RICO****#0549**

Documents and Maps Dept. University  
of Puerto Rico Library  
Box C UPR Station  
San Juan, PR 00931

**RHODE ISLAND****#0556**

Providence Public Library  
225 Washington St.  
Providence, RI 02903

**SOUTH CAROLINA****#0560**

Documents Dept.  
Cooper Library  
Clemson University  
Clemson, SC 29634-3001

**#0562**

Documents/Microform Dept.  
Thomas Cooper Library  
University of South Carolina  
Sumter & Green Street  
Columbia, SC 29208

**SOUTH DAKOTA****#0574A**

Documents Dept.  
University of South Dakota  
I.D. Weeks Library  
Vermillion, SD 57069

**TENNESSEE****#0590A**

Government Documents Dept.  
Memphis State University Library  
Memphis, TN 38152

**TEXAS****#0591**

Documents Dept.  
Texas State Library  
Box 12927 Capitol Station  
Austin, TX 78711

**#0614**

Documents Dept.  
Texas Tech University Library  
Lubbock, TX 79409-0002

## UTAH

### #0618

Government Documents Dept.  
Merrill Library UMC 30  
Utah State University  
Logan, UT 84322-3000

## VERMONT

### #0624

Documents Dept.  
Bailey-Howe Library  
University of Vermont  
Burlington, VT 05405

## VIRGINIA

### #0640

Government Documents  
Alderman Library  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, VA 22903

## WASHINGTON

### #0642

Documents Dept.  
Washington State Library  
P.O. Box 42478  
Olympia, WA 98504-2478

## WEST VIRGINIA

### #0653

Government Documents Section  
West Virginia University Library  
Morgantown, WV 26506-6069

## WISCONSIN

### #0668

Government Publications  
State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
Library  
816 State Street  
Madison, WI 53706

### #0670

Documents Dept.  
Milwaukee Public Library  
814 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, WI 53233

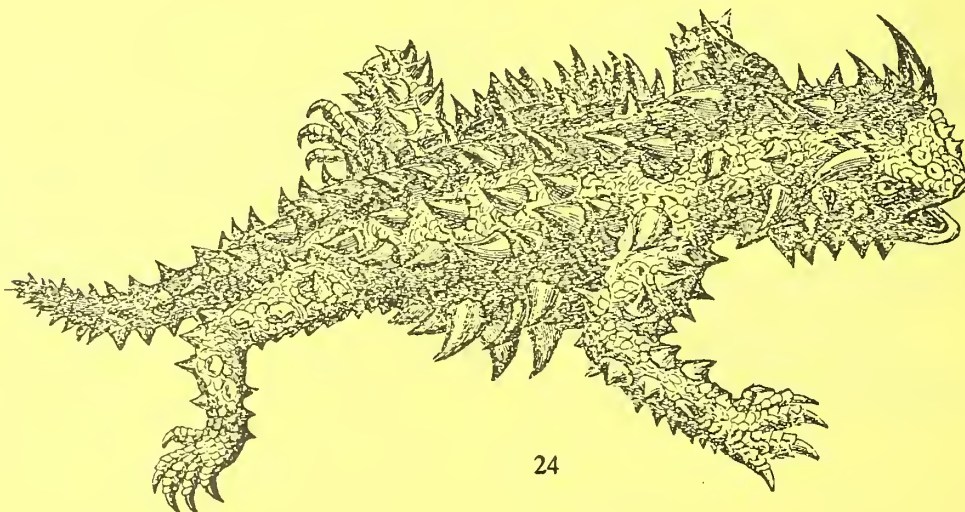
## WYOMING

### #0680

Natrona County Public Library  
307 East Second St.  
Casper, WY 82601

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Illustrations below and on page 27 and 28 are from Wildlife Review, no. 228, Jan. 1992, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.  
I 49.17:228





# Update to the List of Classes

May 20, 1992

1992-04

Class no.	Item no.	Change/Notice
A 13.79/3:	0083-B-04	<b>Bulletin of Hardwood Market Statistics.</b> Format changed to MF with the Winter 1991 issue.
A 93.45/4:	0042-F-01	<b>Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, Farm Sector Review.</b> Discontinued.
AE 1.123:	0569-B-04	<b>Archives II Researcher Bulletin</b> (P) New.
C 55.49/2:	0250-E-32	<b>NOAA Coastal Ocean Program, Regional Synthesis Series.</b> (MF) Replaces C 55.49:. The item number remains the same.
D 101.60/7:	0329-B	<b>ARI Newsletter.</b> Format changed to MF.
D 103.49/2:	0334-C	<b>Boater's Map.</b> No longer a depository item.
D 205.7:	0381	<b>Naval Law Review.</b> Format changed to MF.
HE 20.3161:	0488	<b>Journal of the National Cancer Institute.</b> Frequency changed to twice a month.
HE 20.3186:	0507-G-42	<b>Cancer Statistics Review.</b> Format changed to MF.
HE 20.7040:	0504-L	<b>Healthy People 2000 Statistics and Surveillance.</b> (quarterly) (P) New.
HE 20.7901:	0504-R	<b>Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Biennial Report.</b> (MF) New.
HE 20.8018/4:	0497-D-09	<b>OSAP Put on the Brakes Bulletin.</b> (semiannual) (P) New.
HE 22.19/4-3:	0512-A-14	<b>Medicare and Medicaid Data Book.</b> Discontinued with the 1991 issue. Information formerly contained in this publication will now appear in the HCFA Review, HE 22.18:.
I 49.88:	0611-P-01	<b>Fish and Wildlife News.</b> Frequency changed to quarterly.
I 53.22/11:	0629-E-05	<b>Cultural Resources Information Series.</b> (MF) New.
I 53.37:	0631-D-01	<b>Alaska Conveyance News.</b> No longer a depository item.
I 72.12/6:	0671-F-01	<b>POCS Current Events.</b> No longer a depository item.
I 72.17:	0671-K	<b>MMS Today.</b> Format changed to MF.
J 1.3:	0717-A-04	<b>Bulletin on Economic Crime Enforcement.</b> Format changed to MF.
J 16.31:	0726-C-03	<b>Facilities.</b> (annual) (MF) New.
Ju 13.8/2:	0743-C-02	<b>Bench Comment, a Periodic Guide to Recent Appellate Treatment of Practical Procedural Issues.</b> (P) New.
NAS 1.87:	0830-C-02	<b>NASA Magazine.</b> (quarterly) (MF) New.
SBA 1.47:	0901-B-10	<b>Opinion Digest.</b> (quarterly) (MF) New.
TD 5.14:	0931-F-01	<b>The Reservist.</b> Format changed to MF.



# Update to the List of Classes

May 20, 1992

1992-04

Class no.	Item no.	Change/Notice
TD 5.60:	0931-A-15	Consumer Fact Sheet. (P) New.
TD 11.8/2:	0235-B	Maritime Labor-Management Affiliations Guide. (P) New.
Y 3.N 88:6-3/	1052	Draft Regulatory Guide DG-(series). (MF). New.

# Whatever Happened To . . . ? ? ?

May 20, 1992

1992-04

Class no.	Item no.	Status
E 1.28/18:	0474-B-08	Science & Technology in Review. Quarterly (MF) Agency published two issues of vol. 13.
ED 1.211:	0506-C-04	American Rehabilitation. (quarterly) 1991 summer, autumn and winter issues were not published (vol. 17, no. 2-4).
HE 20.111:	0484-D-02	Physical Fitness/Sports Medicine. Issue 14/4 was not published for winter 1991.
HE 22.19/4-3:	0512-A-14	Medicare and Medicaid Data Book. Winter of 1991 issue was combined with winter of 1992, vol. 15, no.1.
J 29.20:	0968-H-16	Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics. The 1988 edition was the last one received at LPS. The agency reports that the 1987 edition was not printed. The 1989 edition will be printed in the near future.
Ju 2.9:	0743-D	Seventh Circuit Digest. (monthly) LPS will obtain a copy of the Nov./Dec. 1990 issue, the last one published by GPO. Issues from 1991 on can be ordered on subscription from Barclays United States 7th Circuit Service.
L 1.20/8:991/10	0768-F-04	Women and Work. (monthly) Agency did not provide sufficient depository copies. Under 44 U.S.C., §1903, LPS cannot reprint. No rain checks can be filled.
L 36.211/991/v.1 /v.2 /v.3	0777-B-02 0777-B-03 0777-B-04	General Wage Determinations Issued under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts. The 1992 edition is delayed. Updates to the 1991 edition will continue to be issued prior to release of the 1992 ed., which will be announced in the 1991 updates.
Y 1.3:S.prt.102-65	0998-A-01	Voting Record for Individual Use. LPS is unable to obtain additional copies of this publication.
Y 4.J 89/2:S.hrg.102-118	1042-A 1042-B	Authorization of Funds for the Patent and Trademark Office. A Star Print was issued only for the Committee itself, and not printed for Depository Libraries per JCP. The Star Print stated that pages 71 & 82 were transposed.



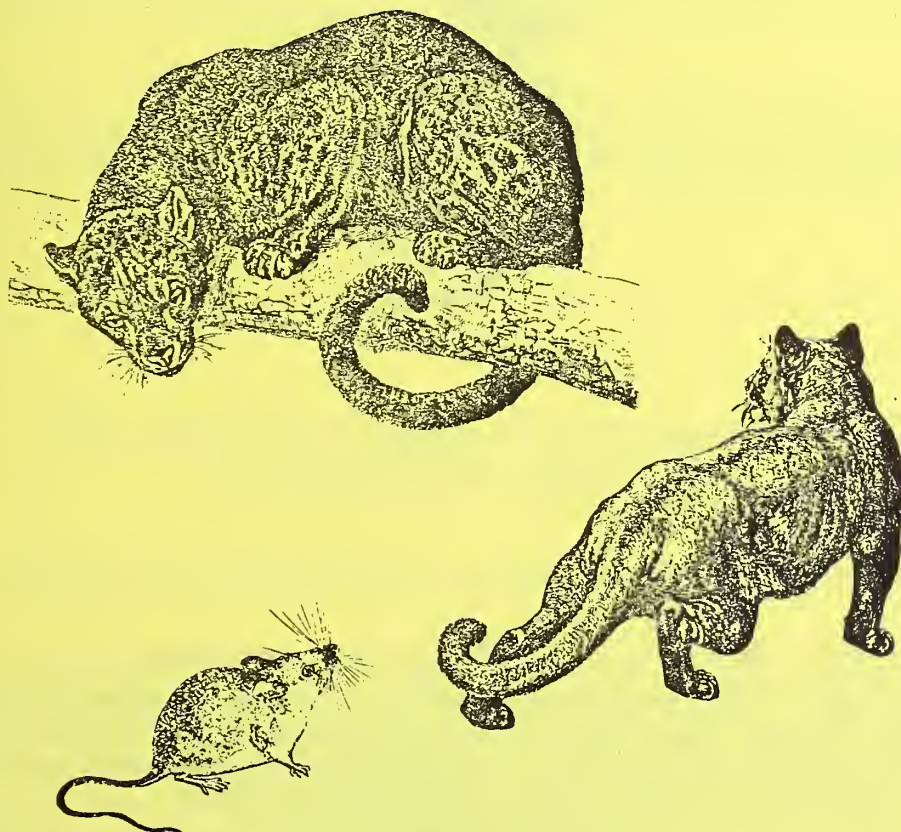
# The E-Report

## Status of Federal Electronic Information

May 20, 1992

1992-04

Agency	Item #	Class #	Title/Format	Status
Census	0154-B-01		USA Counties CD	Expected at LPS in late June for distribution. Will be shipped under Miscellaneous Electronic Products item without a survey to expedite distribution.
National Center for Health Statistics			Vital and Health Statistics Series 21 CD	Agency plans to develop prototype CD; no timetable for completion. Currently unknown whether it will be a depository item.



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